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Nassaustreet; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell,

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel the Republican convention at Chicago street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du and looked over the Southern delegates, not to influence them with money, but

Washington office, Hibbs Building

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

# The Sleazy Syracuse Platform.

Whatever may be thought of the Progressive platform-and THE SUN'S ideas are as remote from many of the ideas of that document as Kerguelen's Land is from this delightful town-it presents at least a consistent and coherent prospectus of radical change in governmental policy. But what shall be said of the eager platitudes of the catchall adopted yesterday by the Democratic State convention?

"We are opposed to unjust and oppressiv sumptuary legislation."

"We pledge ourselves to urge upon Con gress the necessity of banking and currency reform." "Every encouragement should be given

to the pursuit of agriculture in this State." "We favor the extension of soil survey and an investigation of the subject of farm credits.

"The need of reform in the administration of civil and criminal laws is urgent." protection of the public health."

"We favor the conservation of human

ferred or deferred, as by the Republicans vital importance to the public welfare. at Saratoga, to the Greek kalends of a promised constitutional convention. tached units of public sentiment, and of refusing to vote against his conscience ephemeral emotion labelled progress and reform. We would not speak too harshly of this performance; the framers of the resolutions at Syracuse merely followed the fashion of the times.

lingers somewhat fondly and hopefully physicians' certificates, affidavits as to over this single spirited passage in a de- unavoidable engagements elsewhere, liverance for the most part dreary, inept | and so on? and diaphanous:

\*Republican corruption eliminated. With the advent of the Democratic administra

or no TILDEN, the issue which he would have given his party and his party's nominee for Governor is there all the

# Flinn as a Champion of Human Triple Entente.

Rights. The Colonel's fellow countrymen have FLINN of Pittsburg "is as stout a States followed by a partition of Mace champion of popular liberty as exists." committee in Washington must therefore be read in the light of that reve- fifty years. Germany, with her compion of popular liberty, as stout a one ally here. as the Colonel himself-we have his word for it.

FLINN had been wronged. The Roose- ters have several times recently en lights he had followed in his novitiate in politics. There was the Quay ignis the Black Sea fleet. fatuus that almost lured him to his

snares in the pathway of reformers. national and State legislatures in con- the Mediterranean. sideration of sordid advantages that France will unquestionably follow her

pion of popular liberty he was often rob the Italians of the newly acquired diverted from the strait and narrow advantages in the Near East resulting path by wicked corporation influences from the Turkish war. rich; so rich, in fact, that when he beheld difficulties may be localized. the brightest light he ever saw, as it was shed by the third term oriflamme of THEODORE ROOSEVELT the Good, WILL-Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 sturdily at Armageddon. No less than 170 Nassau street; Secretary, Chester S. Lord, 170 \$139,867.49 he spent to "clarify conditions in Pennsylvania." And he journeyed to

> a political revival, as it were. Many calls he had made at the sanctum of the Contributing Editor to concert with him the battle for popular liberty and was accepted as a valiant soldier in the cause, worthy to stand by the right hand of him who was his inspiration. "I have no ambitions politically," said WILLIAM FLINN, telling his simple story under oath in Washington, "and I hope to continue my interest in politics in the future. I am not averse to contributing to the things I believe A peerless champion of popular rights, he has the money to gratify his whims, even his fancy to sit in the United States Senate to hold up the hands of THEODORE ROOSEVELT. A practical champion, WILLIAM FLINN!

to redeem and regenerate them, to hold

#### Some Questions for Attorney-Gen eral Wickersham.

The Attorney-General's propose cheme of compulsory voting contemplates an "adequate penalty"-fine or mprisonment, we don't know which, but perhaps both-for the qualified citizen who fails to go to the polls, and "We favor the enactment of laws for the deprivation of the franchise for hardened and persistent non-voters.

In all humility we should like to ask Brother Wickersham whether, in his initiative and approved by the referen-These are specimens of the thought opinion, the great principle of compul- dum the command, as well founded as and style of declaration deemed expedi- sory voting should apply to every elec- most others in Mr. Roosevell's gospel of various congregations of the Protestant ent by the Democratic platform makers. tion of every kind; or only to such elec-Perplexing questions like the initiative tions as shall seem to some duly conand referendum, the recall and the suf- stituted authority, perhaps some execufrage for women were conveniently re- tive commission, Federal or State, of

When a voter's choice, for example, is practically limited to two candidates. Three thousand words were naively put both of whom he honestly believes to forth at Syracuse mainly with the pur- be unfit for the office, would Brother pose of raking in together all the little de- WICKERSHAM penalize that voter for showing by superficial and vague rhet- or would he force the voter to waste his orie that this historic party is behind time in going to the polls and casting a nobody in its sensitiveness to every perfunctory and futile ballot for somebody else?

What practical provision would excuses for absenteeism, and to what tribunal would he confide the determi-We confess that our disappointment nation of the validity of such excuses,

present activities of Turkey and the lic institution. small Balkan States may be, the real question must be that as to the present and future stand of the great Powers, now fairly evenly divided into the two camps of the Triple Alliance and the

Of the nations united in the Triple Alliance Austria is the most concerned. had his assurance that Mr. WILLIAM For her, a success of the smaller Balkan donia would mean barring of the road Mr. FLINN's testimony before the Senate to Salonica, which has been the goal of Austrian foreign policy for nearly lation. If the boss of Pennsylvania mercial and political ambitions and stands at Armageddon with a "dough interests in Asia Minor, might also be bag" filled to bursting, it is as a cham-expected to stand squarely with her

Russia, in the Triple Entente, on the other hand, as the protector of the It is true that WILLIAM FLINN was southern Slavs must look with disapsupposed to have a past, and with a proval on any Austrian intervention man as black as had been painted the which by asserting Austrian supremacy Colonel could have no commerce; could in Macedonia would crush the aspirations not break bread any more than with of the Servians and Bulgarians as well Lima, Peru, and the surrounding country the tainted LORIMER. But WILLIAM as the Greeks. In addition, her Minisvelt "light," he has testified reverently, deavored to procure a modification of "was the brightest I ever saw." False the portion of the treaty of Paris which

British interest is divided. Joined moral ruin. He seems to have been with France and Russia in the Triple would be severely shaken. The fulfilment saved only by the example and teach- Entente she would naturally oppose of this prediction gave FALB such reputaings of the more experienced MAGEE, Austrian advance in the Balkans. In long his comrade in good works, who addition Austrian possession of Salonica pointed out to him the pitfalls and the would give her German rivals a naval base within striking distance of Suez In the inquiry at Washington an and Egypt and squarely on her main attempt has been made to show that route to India and Australia. On the WILLIAM FLINN was once on the brink other nand sae may well hesitate to to acquire such a knowledge of earthquake of a compact with a boss who was not a abandon her traditional opposition to phenomena as to be able to recognize all champion of popular liberty to deliver Russian supremacy at Constantinople the symptoms, if possible, so as to warn into his hands several members of the and the entrance of Russian fleets into people of impending danger. As yet they

were to accrue to the party of the second Russian ally, but, oddly enough, Italy part; but Mr. FLINN explained ingenu- finds herself in full sympathy, as well ously that he never signed the abhorrent as actual written agreement, not with thing and "sold Senator QUAY a gold her Austro-German allies, but with brick." Even a reformer sometimes Russia, since Austrian possession of has to fight the devil with fire.

Macedonia might open the way to glass or the window pane. These are always with us; coal is not.

EDWARD HOWE. False lights seem to have danced be- Austrian annexation of Albania, which NEW YORK. October 2.

fore the eyes of WILLIAM FLINN at other | would carry with it the naval supremacy times in his career. In his noble pur- of the Adriatic, while the advance of pose to serve in the Senate as a cham- the Dual Monarchy to Salonica would

and the beckoning of base men, but al- These rival ambitions of the great ways strayed back by the grace of revelation to the true course. This happened more than once in Philadelphia.

Meanwhile, he prospered in a worldly way, as all good men deserve to. Lu
These rival amolitons of the great for the Presidency has contributed in large measure is the substitution of inlarge measure is the substituti so so way, as all good men deserve to. Lu- the situation now stands a square lining with which The Sun has honored a recent 6 00 crative contracts dropped into his lap, up of the Alliances against the Ententes thanks to his blameless associations in seems impossible. In this perhaps lies Pittsburg and Harrisburg, and he waxed the real chance that, at worst, Balkan

### T. R.'s Sacred Bird.

The Hon. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, inheritor of and possessed by that august godfather whom Mr. HENRY JAMES in his biography of WILLIAM STORY exand men, is the Oyster Bay candidate for Governor of Massachusetts.

Much can be said in Mr. BIRD's favor in spite of that fanatical ancestry of nomenclature. It has escaped our nofore the god of his idolatry and imitating the Hon. "MATT" HALE, he has been

contumelious in his speech. But even the most prosperous of and paper makers under the best of tariffs proved by the Governor should be nullified by the courts."

Mr. BIRD's old professor and friend, the original Bull Moose "jurist" and philosopher, the Hon. DANIEL PRATT, an A Clergyman's Sombre Opinion of earlier Roosevelt, could and should have taught the East Walpole maker of paper and talk a wisdom beyond that.

In the sweet days dawning for Massa-In the sweet days dawning for Massa-Opium Convict." There is no cure for the opium habit but that absolute and law, in the beautiful, not too distant physical separation from this dreadful drug dream of the Ettors and the Haywoods, which can only be secured by a term in where will the rich bourgeois BIRD be? jail. Even there the victim of this dread-ful habit, impelled by overpowering crav-He wishes no Bill of Rights to exist in ing for this drug, may somehow secure it the Massachusetts Constitution. The and often does. The ingenuity of the mor-dear "people," say 20 to 25 per cent. of phine victim to secure this narcotic is inthe votes of the dear "people," ever accepting more eagerly the gospel of the means whereby to bribe prison officers and that of the Sacred Bird, that "hence-forth in all paper mills now existing or four individuals addicted to the opium habit. hereafter to be established in this Com- Having had some extended experience with monwealth two hours shall constitute these "victims" I am justified in asking you a day's work, and the compensation to let me say a few words.

day. If "social justice" has its course the Hon. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD may be exposed to a lot of that sort of thing.

## Drugs for School Children.

While it would be easy to become unduly alarmed over the situation re-Brother Wickersham's "law" make for school children, the incident strongly of speedy physical death, but the absolute and in command during the engage school children, the incident strongly this evil. Such an inquiry might be friendship and the obligations of family in the battle undertaken by the school physicians support, will be destroyed. without publicity and for no other pur- patent medicines that promise im mediate of

"Also we indorse" the compulsory unbossed convention.

It is odd how universal is the appea

Presently we shall have bread utter for dessert—if we are lucky.

Governor Wilson hurries with speeches watch football.—Princeton despatch. Clearly the lesser of the two evils.

Also "MOHAMMED must go."

ion gave the people of Valparaiso last Sunday was nothing new. A few years ago the prediction that on a certain date an earthquake would make trouble for frightened so many persons that there were not cars enough to take them all to the foothills of the Andes, where they sought refuge.

closes the Dardanelles and Bosporus to day, though the "quakes" did not amount much; and Professor FALB's forecast came true in 1895, when he said that Greece tion as an earthquake prophet that Athens was frightened out of her wits when he spread the report that the city would be

> have made little or no progress toward this end; and the prophets have done great deal more harm than good.

> > Breakers Ahead.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-4Sir: Striking safety matches: If a piece of coal is not handy

# COMPULSORY VOTING.

A Letter of Exculpation From Attorney General Wickersham.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: One of the characteristics of current political discussion to which the third candidate for the Presidency has contributed in address of mine it adopts this method and calls that address "silly," because, as the writer says in it, I "advocated compulsory voting."

neerning the wisdom of adopting compulsory voting there may be, and course are, differences of opinion: but do you think it is fair debate to charac terize a proposition as "silly" which has been adopted to a greater or less extent in the laws of four civilized countries and in support of which many distinhibited to the immortal laughter of gods guished jurisconsults are on record?

What I said on the subject was this: There can be no power without responsibility majority of those voting may alter or make a constitution, or a law, or a decision; or choo or remove an officer, or control his official conducnomenclature. It has escaped our no-tice, for instance, if, even aknee be-every other that he exercise this power, and do t leave the laws and institutions of his State or his country, and the rights of individuals, to the mercy of mere minority rule. The performance of this duty should be compelled by law. its failure punished by adequate penaltyand if persisted in, by loss of the franchise."

I have no quarrel with any one who may in his felicitous midst have marvellous germs. For example, the Hon. sons with which it may be supported, and CHARLES SUMNER BIRD holds it to be the extent to which it has already been "intolerable that laws passed by both recognized, cannot be dismissed merely branches of the Legislature and ap- with the statement that the contention is

GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM. NEW YORK, October 1.

THE DRUG OF DEATH.

Slaves of the Oplum Habit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: 1 want commend especially the editorial article in THE SUN of September 29 entitled "An flame and torch, the ultimate result of Even then, after some months of separation "social justice," may have passed by the from opium, if, after he comes out, he or she

I have been for over thirty years in charge

for the same shall be not less than \$5 a death. And the worst of it is that the opium victim, unlike the liquor victim, may linge for years. In the meantime every instinct of truthfulness, honor, common honesty faithfulness to every human relation, is utterly destroyed. The inebriate has chance. The opium victim has no chance The opium victim is a doomed man. I have never known any such victim to get on his appeal to men and women who have neve vealed by the arrest of a Brooklyn liquor less they want to sign their own death warsuggests the desirability of a thorough fulness, honor, decency, common honesty, assurance that every consideration f truth investigation to lay bare the extent of not to mention fidelity to the sanctities of shows they were not too far off to take part

We should also like to ask Brother pose than to arm the authorities for relief from pain, various cough mixtures. of all who know the facts to try to defend We should also like to ask Brother
Wickersham, as a constitutional lawyer of universally recognized eminence,
yer of universally \*\*Republican corruption eliminated. With the advent of the Democratic administration in 1911 the scandals and corruption so long the shame of our State disappeared from Albany."

\*\*Republican corruption so long the shame of our State disappeared from Albany."

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\*\*Republican corruption so long the Democratic administration of the State of the

Just let me say to the multitude of your readers: Do not under any circumstances ever touch this dreadful drug or allow it to be prescribed for you.

EDWARD W. McGUFFEY.

ELMBURST, October 2-

Disinfection of Schoolhouses.

To the Editor of the Sum—Sir: In the event of the adoption of Governor Wilson's suggestion that the public schools be used as polling places at the coming election and as meeting places for the discussion of the issues of the campaign, it is to be hoped in the interests of the school children that measures will be taken to dimin-ish the risk of infection which must always be present in places of public resort.

It may be taken as quite certain that amon usands who will throng the schools for of the purposes mentioned above a cor either of the purposes mentioned above a con-siderable proportion will be affected, if not with dangerous diseases, notably consumption, with minor ailments such as catarrh, influenza, &c. Such persons must diffuse infective material, and if this be allowed to accumulate on the floors, to mingle with the dust and be inhaled by the children, there will be grave danger of epidemic mong the latter.
The systematic disinfection of scho

as advocated in a paper read at the recent Inter as advocated in a paper read at the recent Inter-national Congress on Hygiene and Demography at Washington is at all times an important sani-tary measure, which will become doubly so if they are to be used as places of miscellaneous public resort. It would be a simple and inex-pensive matter to spray the floors with an efficient disinfrectant solution at the close of each meeting, and it is to be hoped that the authorities will see that this precaution is not omitted. that this precaution is not omitted.

J. T. AINSLIB WALEER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: Instead of the usual salutation when we speak to those whose names we do not know of "How are you, Cap" or "How are you, Mr. So and So?" the mod polite manner to address our friends in will "Good morning" or "Good evening, Mr. Liar," "How are you, Mr. Malefactor?" When Mr. badly shaken on May 5 of that year. But there was no trouble on that day excepting that which the prophet caused.

Liar" asks about our health or our business the proper answer to such an inquiry will be that we are doing "bully" since we became the guar-dian of "stolen goods." We are certainly learn-Seismologists have long been trying ing good manners from our modern public mas-ONE OF THE LIARS. NEW YORK, October 2,

> Paris correspondence London Daily News.
>
> A remarkable scheme has been initiated by appearative society of 400 workingmen, who having collected together the sum of £24,000 have purchased the park and chateau of Dravell, in the Seine et Oise. Four hundred dwellings will be erected in the park without in any way

spolling its natural beauty. The choicest portions of the park will be set apart for the benefit of the community. The chateau itself is to become the common house. and in its rooms are to be placed the shops which will feed the inhabitants.

M'CLELLAN AT MALVERN HILL.

His Gwn Testimony That He Was on the Field Has Confirmation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the account of the battle of Malvern Hill given by Rhodes in the fourth volume of his history it is stated that General McClellan was ab-

Early on the morping of the first he rode the ofrcuit of the position, approved the disposition that Porter and Couch had made of their troops, and then returned to his headquarters at Hazall's Landing, but shortly afterward went on board the gunboat Galena, to select with Commodore Rodgers the final emplacement for the army and its depots. No argument has ever been considered strong enough to justify this separation of General McClellan from his army, then manifestly on the eve of battle.

John C. Ropes in his history evidently accepted this account given by General Michie, who was bitterly prejudiced against Gen-eral McClellan, and makes this comment Volume II., page 138):

If his army had been beaten that day McClellan would have been cashlered, and justly.

Hay d Nicolay in their "Life of Lincoln" also accuse General McClellan of having de serted the Army of the Potomac at the time of the battle of Malvern Hill, and that this error is widely spread and has not been con-tradicted wit authority is proved by let-ters recently published in The Sun from writers who have accepted the slanders without investigation.

in THE SUN of September 18 was the account given by an eyewitness, Frank J. Jones. "Lieutenant First Connecticut Heavy Artillery." He describes the appearance of General McClellan and his staff on the field of battle at Malvern Hill. He tells how he saw them ride up through the park of artillery, where several shells had just exploded, and men belonging to the bat-tery had been killed and wounded. If, as United States gunboat Galena, they must

have been very badly aimed.

As to General McClellan's actual preon the field of battle the testimony of this eyewitness could probably he supported by hundreds of survivors who took part in the campaign. That General McClellan did visit the gunboats at Haxall's Landing on the morning of the battle is a fact told in his own book. After describing the instructions given for posting the troops Gen-eral McClellan writes:

I then returned to Hazali's and again left fo Malvern soon after daybreak. Accompanied by several general officers, I once more made the entire circuit of the position, and then returned to Hazali's, whence I went with Commodore and its depots. I returned to Maivern Hill before the serious fighting commenced, and after riding along the lines and seeing much cause to feel anxious about the right, remained in that

Although, according to the further a count of General McClellan, the enemy had begun feeling along the line and skirmishing between 9 and 10 A. M., the general advance was not made until after 10 o'clock in the day. A heavy fire of artillery opened on Kearny's left and Couch's di-vision at about 3 P. M. A full account of the battle is given, ending thus:

Until dark the enemy persisted in his efforts t but his repeated and desperate attacks were ised with fearful loss, and darkness ended the after 9 o'clock that the artillery ceased its fire The result was complete victory. During the whole battle Commodore Rodgers added greatly to the discomfutor of the enemy by throwing shells among his reserves and advancing columns.

The visit to Commodore Rodgers on his accounted for, and who can doubt the word of General McClellan that he was at his por which took place later in the day? The as

It may be difficult to combat errors which It is needless to say that most of the are current in so many popular histories atent medicines that promise im mediate of the day, but it is none the less the duty

HAZLETON, Pa., September 30

Eclipse and Sir Henry TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: May correct the very interesting and otherwise accurate story of the race between American Eclipse and Sir Henry, which appeared in The Sun of Sunday last, by say ing that Eclipse was not born on East Island at Dosoris, now the summer home of J. P Morgan, Jr., as stated in the story? He was foaled and trained on West Island at Dosoris, then the home of General Nathan iel Coles, his owner, and more recently the home of the late Charles A. Dana of THE SUN General Nathaniei Coles, by the way, not only owned Eclipse and his dam, Miller's Maid, but was also one of the owners of his grandsire, Messenger. The present Mor-gan island was at that time the summer residence of John B. Coles of this city, a brother of the owner of the great horse which fact probably gave rise to the error

as to the place of birth.

Purdy, the winning jockey, was no stranger to the old horse, and I have been told that this had much to do with the result of the race. The only relic of the old horse I have left is one of his she

JOHN B. COLES TAPPAN. NEW YORK, October 2. Quatrains of a Duck Shooter

From the St. Louis Post Despatch. They say the season is a little soon;
When one has waited till his heart is sick.
If so thank Heaven for so great a boon.
It can't come any—'Sh! Not yet—a loon!

Thou welcome herald of the host behind. Tell me what fortune I may hope to find

A bunch of pintall over on the right, Pushing the record both for speed and height. Alasi for caution and these number abo-But great Diana, what a pretty sight! Go it, thou long tailed—What, they're coming in The tame decoy begins to nod and grin, Flapping his wings to show himself alive, And filling the morning with his eager din.

A dash of shadows on the grassy lake, The rush of pinions, and the mees a-shake. Where are they now? By Jove! They're going

No-here they come again! Well, I should say!
Boom-double boom-and boom-de-ay!
Eh! What? The devil! Didn't I get anything
Bow-how-how could that happen, any
way!

A Russian scientist says it is only a matter of me when eggs will be made from air.—Curren pullets discouraged have died, When old chanticleer fails to awake us cackling harem by his side.

We shall sing and faith we shall profit, save gold

for an auto or so, While the henberries fall from the hear the price of the egg will be low. And those who like eggs shall be tappy; they shall ait in the breakfast chair And indulge in a golden omelet made out of the

morning air;
They shall find intense satisfaction whether shirred or scrambled or fried. And the farmer can go to the devil, for the bottiful breeze will provide. At last the egg trust will beat us, we shall still

have the grocer to blame, with the control of the market they will play They will corner the air of the heavens and buy And "eggs" and the "strictly fresh" "strictly fresh" product wil be what we find they now are.

THE COST OF SHOES.

Higher Prices for Hides Declared Permi nent in This Country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In vance of 20 per cent. in the price of shoes you ask where the benefit of free hides stops intimating that it does not reach the weare of shoes, and you refer to the receipts of cattle as indicating that there is no actual basis for the high prices of hides which are indirectly responsible for those of shoes. The impression given is that the advance

is not warranted by actual conditions.

As regards the duty, while that was in force hides of course cost us that much more than they did in other countries and leather and shoes followed proportionately. There is no evidence, however, in the fact that leather and shoes are higher with hides on the free list, that tanners absorb this ad-vantage, for of course a duty only determines values relatively to those in other countries. There are in fact few industries in which competition is keener than in tanning or in which profits have averaged smaller since hides became free. The Department of Agriculture reports the number of cattle in the United States, other than milch cows, as follows:

January 1, 1908..... Fanuary 1, 1909. January 1, 1910. April 15, 1910 (Census) 49.379,000 

census report of April 15, 1910, as a base and cost of living than folks on the other side are not therefore strictly comparable with "Wherever I went," he said yesterday the preceding years. Allowing liberally, afternoon, "I found that beef was scarce however, for overestimates in these earlier and much higher than in this country. years, a rapid diminution in number is

The yearly receipts at the seven large Western markets for the same period were a week. as follows: 1907

. 8,827,360 1911 ..... . 9,189,312 The receipts last year were smaller than

smaller. conversion of ranges into farms, unfavor-able climatic conditions and the over-

marketing of cattle. On this subject the National Association dressed calves there is 21 cents a pound, of Tanners writes in substance as follows: while here it is about 16 cents. Sheep "In 1909 and 1910 there were general with heads on cost 16 cents, while the droughts over the Western and South-price to the retailer here is 8 cents. The vestern ranges, extending into Canada and Mexico, and in 1911 a partial drought, followed by an unusually severe winter, the combined result being a heavy loss in breeding and young stock. There was also a large overmarketing of thin cattle in 1910 or account a point of \$1 cents a pound, or about \$6 each.

The retail prices of beef would jar you. also a large overmarketing of thin cattle in 1910 on account of the scarcity of feed and in the following season of fat cattle owing to the large corn crop of 1910 and the mild winter that followed it. This overmarketing tended to conceal the decrease in cattle to which it largely contributed."

The retail prices of beef would jar you. Rump or round steak in Vienna costs the housewife 58 cents a pound, bones and all, as against 26 cents here. "Porterhouse roast with or without fillet brings 56 cents there and 30 cents here; quite a difference, as you'll observe. Prime rib roast is 42 cents a pound and

It also adds that the supply is so exhausted that it will take several years to get back to normal conditions, if to get back

It is the general opinion that the present high level of hides is more or less a permanent one and that the old conditions in this country as regards cattle cannot be restored. The packers evidently readze this, for they have been for some years securing a foot hold in Argentina and Uruguay, the greatest cattle countries in the world, and are now

well established there.

The removal of the duty on cattle and meat would do much to increase the supply and lower the price of both, and this should undoubtedly be done.

It is evident, however, that the high prices of hides, shoes, and to a less extent of beef, are the natural result of conditions quite outside of man's control. TANNER. NEW YORK, October 1.

A Bull Moose Ironist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Taft is quoted in this morning's SUN as saying that after election the few lone Republicans who have turned aside to the Republicans who have turned aside to the Progressive party may come back to the Republican party if they will promise to 22 cents. Fresh hams bring 24 cents, support the Republican State and national as against 18 cents here.

rror perhaps, but none the less error. error perhaps, but none the less error. "One day I dropped into a big beer of course being strong he can afford to garden in Munich. There were hundreds be merciful. But it is possible to carry of men and women sitting at tables drink-mercy too far. The common mass of men and women sitting at tables drink-ing great steins of Muenchner beer and Progressives, if a body so small may be called a mass, may well be forgiven as the President says. But the President for his can be sake and the party's sake, should make a severe example of the leaders of and the high cost of living many were the Progressive rebellion. He should not permit them to come back into the Republican party at all. He should forbid them enroll as Republicans, to participate in publican ticket. Indeed, it seems to me that the President ought to consider seriously whether he will allow these ringleaders to vote at all. The 300 delegates from the great Econolidae and the property of the seriously one at all the second that the poor can have meat only once a week, and don't you think we are much better off in this country notwithstanding all the talk about the everytime. from the great Republican States who bolted the national convention ought to be signally punished.

Hilles after three months campaigning in France. nominee. By patient effort the President's are from 60 to 70 cents each and gray ones that the been made almost unanimous from 60 to 65 cents. Here if you want in his support, but one member of it being now suspected of supporting his opponent In a few more weeks the President will succeed in getting his name on the Repub-ican ticket in the State of Pennsylvania. The outlook for getting enough signatures to place his name on the ballot as an independent candidate in Kansas and California is good. By the most impartial news-paper polls he is shown to be leading Colonel Roosevelt in at least two States.

Mr. Taft ought not to nullify the effect of these splendid triumphs or to mar the hopeful outlook of the future by his ill timed announcement of mercy, however kindly and admirable the motive which led him to make the announcement. JAMES M. GRAY.

BROOKLYN, October 2.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The pangs of hunger are really only momentary. When dinner was at last consumed on the templated the erection of a luxurious evening of Fiping Rock the thoughtlessness hotel to equal anything on the Eastern of "would be" hosts was forgotten, but the more serious question arose, namely, What more serious question arose, many market burpose was the newly made General's real purpose. n bringing the troops to his bailiwick? he has been correctly quoted he claims "that he wanted the men to parade before their bosses and thus get 'solider' with them; also to show the wealthy employers of Locust to show the wealth was also show the wealth we were the wealth which we were the wealth was a show the wealth which we were the wealth was a show the wealth was a show the wealth which we were the wealth which we were the wealth was a to show the wealthy employers of Locust Valley what the Guard looked like."

If these were the reasons, liping Rock was a flasco. Only a small number of em-ployers and bosses were on hand, and as all the soldiers did not work in the same boiler factory many of them were, sad to relate. forced to parade without being reviewed

Furthermore, unfortunate as it is in this case, many hundreds of members of this brigade happened to be their own bosses, and thousands of them had enlisted volun tarily in the National Guard, sacrificing time and money, not to parade before bos or employers or that vague indefinite bod; known as "society," but they had joined out of patriotism, to help uphold the arm of the law, to put down riots if need be, and even if called upon to risk their lives for their country. NEW York, October 2.

Milk From Contented Cows. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SIF: Two brothers (well known as the Satterices

Had a dairy farm near Skaneateles. They claimed that their milk Was finer than silk. Because they procured for their cattle ease NEW YORK, October 2.

# **MEAT PRICES HIGHER** IN EUROPE THAN HERE

Butcher Just Home Says Rump Steak Costs 38c. and 28c. in Vienna and Paris.

CHEAPEST MEAT IS LAMB

Breast of Mutton Costs 22c., Here It Is 8c .- Game Dearer Here.

Emil Joseph, a Washington Market butcher, has just returned from a three months trip to Europe, during which he mixed business with pleasure by keeping his eye on the markets of leading Continental cities for the purpose of satisfying himself as to living conditions and more particularly to ascertain the prices paid for meats in the butcher shops of Vienna, 41.173.444 Paris and elsewhere. The results of his 39,679,000 inquiries convinced him, he says, that the customers of the American butcher have The estimates for 1911 and 1912 used the less to kick about in these days of high

> "Wherever I went," he said yesterday In some countries it is so expensive that poor people can afford to eat it only once

"While in Vienna I dropped into a market that had been handed down from 8.768,456 father to son in a straight line for 409 years. It was kept by Fredinand Zinsler, whose uncle had a shop next door which in any year since 1904, when they were about supplies meat to royal families, the same. This year they will be still "I had a long and interesting

"I had a long and interesting talk with Zinsier and was surprised greatly to This decrease is due to three causes: the learn from him how much higher prices "For instance, the wholesale price for

cheapest meat I found in Vienna was

here it is 26 cents. Chuck roast beef there is 33 cents and our customers never

have to pay more than 16 cents.
"Now take the Paris prices. The wholesale price of beef is from 16 to 18 cents a pound. Round steak in Paris costs 28 Round steak in Paris costs 28 cents a pound; top chuck is 24 cents. The best cut of 'plates' for boiled beef or soup meat is retailed at 22 cents a pound, while in this country the price ought to be around 14 and 16 cents. They get 32 cents a pound for legs of mutton, and to-morrow you can buy the best there is in this market for 12½ retail.

"Other prices are accordingly high. For instance, they will charge you 7 cents for a lamb kidney. We get 2 and 3 cents. Calves' brains are 32 cents a pair and here they are 10 and 12 cents. Mutton brains in New York. Beef brains are quoted at 26 cents in Paris and 10 cents in Wash-

ington Market.
"A calf's heart is considered a great delicacy, and you have to pay 32 cents for it, which is considerably in excess of 8 and 10 cents that the American hous shells out for it.
"Pork is very high in France, chops

"I found that the prices in Germany were about the same as in France, and all It seems to me that in this the President's

along the line it was a case of very little itul meat for the or folks

compelled to get their daily meals at these beer gardens.

In some of the German cities breast of mutton, which poor people in this country won't look at at 6 and 8 cents a pound.

ing all the talk about the exorbitant Although all kinds of meat are higher

gnally punished.

By stern discipline the President and Mr. Joseph, game is cheap, particularly have now made the Republican National "In Paris." he sais, "pheasants are Committee absolutely unanimous in its quoted at \$1.20 to \$1.40 apiece, while support of the Republican Presidential here they cost \$2.50. Red paririe chickens

from 60 to 65 cents. Here if you want prairie chicken you must pay \$5 a pair for them."

Mr. Joseph's sons ran his business for him while he was away and as soon as he returned and realized how successful they had been he presented them with an automobile. automobile Mrs. Joseph accompanied her husband

R. R. GETS BAR HARBOR SITE. New Haven Buys Six Best Acres at

BAR HARBOR, Me., Oct. 2.-It was learned to-day that the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has become possessor of the half dozen acres which comprise the Hardy's Point property at Bar Harbor, the most valuable spot of

ground at the summer resort. For several years the railroad has conhotel to equal anything on the Eastern coast, and its construction and comple-tion is assured by 1914. The property covered by the transaction includes the present Newport, Marlboro and Rockaway

The rain-road, it is understood, contemplates sweeping changes, including the removal of a majority of the present buildings and the laying out of the grounds in superb fashion. The new hotel is to be of five or six hundred rooms and it is understood that nearly \$1,000,000 will be spent upon it.

STIRRED BY COREAN REPORTS. Missionary Conference Hears of

Conditions in That Country. LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Oct. 2.-The condition of Christians in Corea, made known in despatches from Christian missionaries. deeply stirred the sympathies of the continuation committee of the Edinburgh World's Missionary Conference at its final session here last evening.

The general discussion was participated in especially by representatives of France, Germany and Great Britain. Owing to the importance of the subject, the wide attention it has commanded and the in-tricacies of the case it was decided that the committee should give it further con-

Representatives of eleven countries were